



W. K. in Colorado



FATHER'S

(gold) Polish medal mcmxix

awarded by the Government of Poland
to Vernon Kellogg 1919

original in the V.L.R. collection at Yale University Library

THE EMPORIA GAZETTE

DAILY AND WEEKLY

W. A. WHITE, EDITOR AND OWNER

W. E. HUGHES, MANAGER

EMPORIA, KANSAS

June 3, 1921

My dear Vernon:

I have not been able to answer the kind messages that you and Charlotte sent until now. I have been able to reply to more formal notes. But somehow I wanted to talk to you and Charlotte from my heart.

I am enclosing you herewith a short article that I wrote the day after Mary's funeral. It may interest you to know that this article has been copied by newspapers all over the country. As nearly as I can figure out it has gone out in papers aggregating a total subscription of two and a half million, probably a wider circulation than anything that has ever been published in the Gazette. And I cannot help feeling that some place along the line her life has reached out and touched other lives through this article and I hope it has touched them for good. That immortality is sure. And it heals my sorrow somewhat to know that I helped her to that wider influence.

Mary such a joyous creature--a girl of great capacity for comradeship. She never kissed me in her life, never even patted me. I think she felt that any show

THE EMPORIA GAZETTE

DAILY AND WEEKLY

W. A. WHITE, EDITOR AND OWNER

W. E. HUGHES, MANAGER

EMPORIA, KANSAS

of affection was more or less a sign of weakness. But she was a tremendously good pal. She never flinched or winced at taking the hard end of anything.

It was a hard loss, but Mary on our books is a net gain, however hard the loss; a profitable proposition who has more than paid her way in the joy she has brought and the memories she leaves, and if this is the end, still as the books stand, we are away ahead.

I suppose that at a time like this, more than at any other time in life, the problem of immortality is thrust into a man's consciousness. Curiously enough the question does not give me any serious disturbance. The things I know about immortality are vastly more important to me than the things I don't know. I do know that if Mary is conscious she is happy, because she is useful. She would not be happy unless she was useful. If she is not conscious, if this is the end, she has been happy and useful, and that is enough. This, of course, is pure logic. And in one's calmer daylight moments, that is enough. But there come times when logic and reason and sanity will not suffice. And at such times I see the heaps of ashes that such a little time ago were hopes and aspirations and dreams and all the warp upon which one builds the structure of one's future. And to have that turn suddenly to

THE EMPORIA GAZETTE

DAILY AND WEEKLY

W. A. WHITE, EDITOR AND OWNER
W. E. HUGHES, MANAGER

EMPORIA, KANSAS

ashes is a saddening thing. It is grossly selfish. I never mourn for Mary. But Sallie and I do spend a good deal of time mourning for ourselves in a rather grossly carnally selfish manner. That is the essence of grief.

I suppose all grief must be selfish. And all joy that is of the right sort, that is to say, the pleasure that comes from adding a little bit, even a microscopic little bit to ~~our~~ *man's social* inheritance, that kind of joy must in the nature of things be unselfish. So as I feel and as Sallie has come to feel, the next phase of life is not so important as this life.

I wanted to say all these things to you and that is why I have been so long in replying. We are both standing on our feet and are not beating our fists against the bars of fate nor have we lost faith in the goodness of God and the general decency of men because of one small accident which makes our lot the common lot of all.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Vernon L. Kellogg
1701 Massachusetts Ave.
Washington, D. C.

Will

WAW:AB

November 28, 1922

Mr. R. Fulton Cutting
President, Board of Trustees
Cooper Union
32 Nassau Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Cutting:

After giving your invitation to me to become the President of Cooper Union most serious and sympathetic consideration, I must inform you that I cannot accept the invitation.

I come to this decision largely because I feel that a more fit man for the position can be found by you and your Board. I feel that my training, experience and qualifications equip me better for the kind of work I am now engaged in than for the work of directing the activities and development of Cooper Union.

I make my decision with a feeling of regret that it prevents my personal association with you for whom I have a

high regard, in a work so truly philanthropic as that of Cooper Union. But one must consider, in such a matter as you have put up to me, not only one's opportunities for pleasant associations but one's opportunities to make the best use of one's special capacities. Mine, such as they are, point toward the kind of work I am now doing.

With my full appreciation of the honor done me by the Board of Cooper Union, for which I am sure you are personally responsible, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

V. K.

P.S. I am returning herewith under separate cover the pamphlets you kindly put into my hands.

COSMOS CLUB
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Sunday 10 January 1926

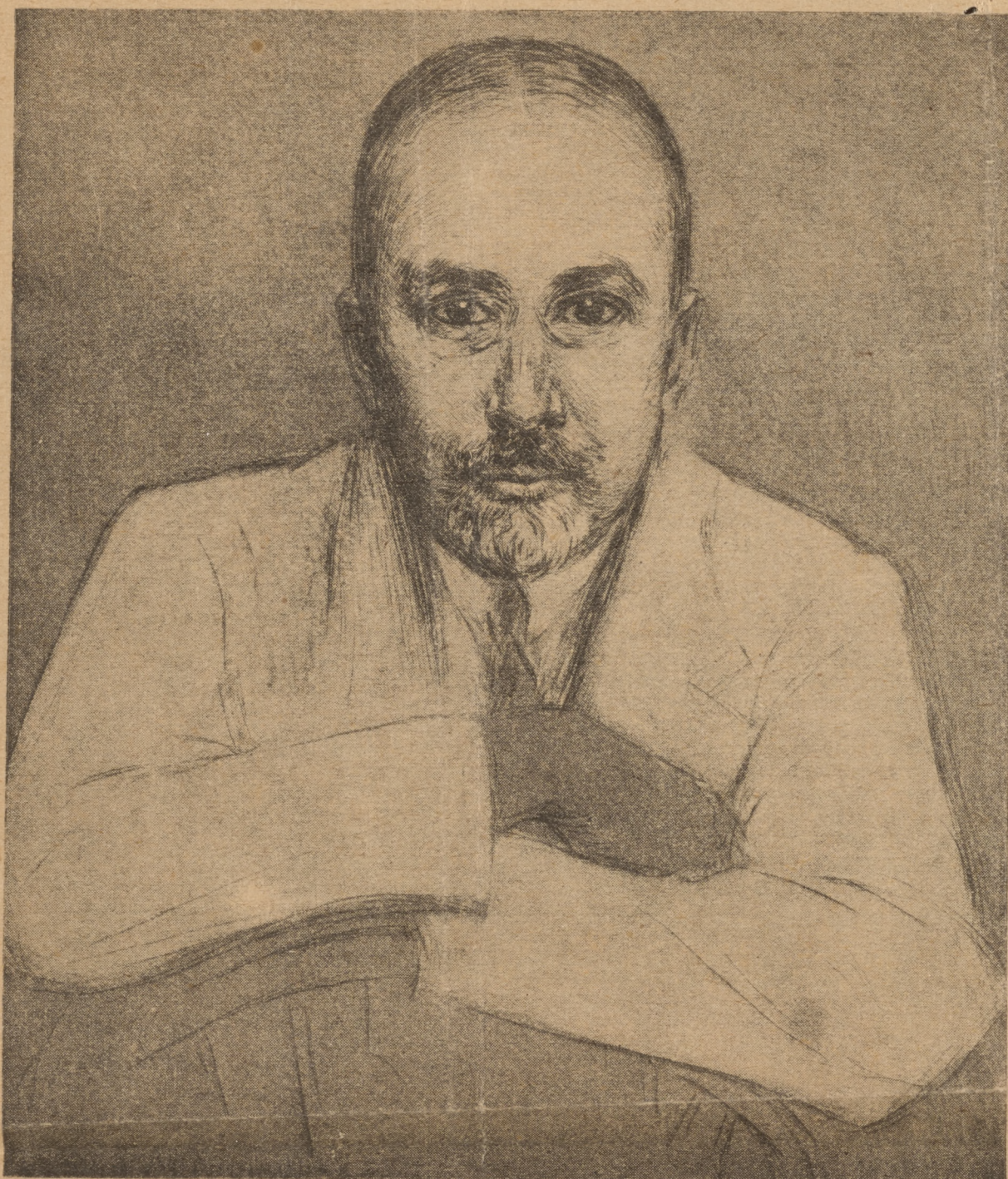
Dear Helen
Your good Christmas
letter came to my office while
I was off on an un-Christmasy
trip to Kansas City - scientific
meetings last four or five days -
and a performance of my own
one night - then hanging back
to get to a couple of important
Board meetings ^{in New York} - & finally, out of
breath, to Washington & Christmas - late

in the form of letters, cards etc
& very grateful to be remembered—
Jen Charlotte and Jean are together
in Switzerland in a winter sports
place for Jean's holidays vacation—
she is at school in Neuchâtel—you
perhaps know. Where she is getting
French & a few other things more
readily got in Europe than ~~over~~
here — but she is very loyal to
her Washington school & has her

room decorated with Washington flags

Charlotte is staying near her this winter with to have an eye on her & also to get a needed rest from this hectic Washington life when we are all whirling dervishes - but we all keep pretty well and, even tho' separated for the moment, pretty cheerful

I must try to tell you of my rather crowded life - as I prefer to think of quiet days sometime ahead in California - You know we



From an etching made for the Herald Tribune by Rosalind Abramson

Frank Swinnerton

Forced to Leave School at Eight, the Well Known English Novelist Became a "Self-Made Highbrow" With an Insatiable Curiosity About Life

By Lloyd Morris

TWO of Frank Swinnerton's major passions are strikingly revealed by his books. As might be expected in a novelist, he has an insatiable curiosity about life. Readers of his books have become familiar with that curiosity, chiefly in the form of an ability to make the lives of commonplace people seem interesting and significant. Swinnerton's personal friends know it as the flavor of his talk, in which it takes the form of anecdotes that sparkle with witty malice.

Life being one of his passions, literature is the other. He is a critic as well as a novelist, and he has the critic's enthusiastic interest in the processes whereby life is converted into art. For a good many years he read manuscript for an important British publishing house. During those same years he wrote exemplary book reviews for various British journals and produced his critical studies of Gissing and Stevenson. Only an exceptional devotion to literature would reconcile a

novelist to preoccupations so exclusively critical.

As a novelist Frank Swinnerton has chiefly concerned himself with the lives of people who inhabit the more unprosperous quarters of London and the more dismal of its suburbs. Arnold Bennett and H. G. Wells, among others, have praised his novels for the minute knowledge of this field of life which is the source of their convincingness. Swinnerton's knowledge of poverty in London is a matter of personal experience.

The earlier chapters of "Young Felix" record the circumstances of his childhood. The picture is of a family at very close grips with poverty, the kind of poverty that manifests itself in an insufficiency of food. There is a great deal of hardship and anxiety and privation in the picture, and there is a great deal of tenderness and affection and courage as well. The mother in "Young Felix" is a woman who, with curiously few modifications, re-

appears in Swinnerton's other novels. This repetition suggests a kind of portraiture; she is at least a figure upon which Swinnerton's imagination has brooded long and lovingly. She has bravery and energy and ambition; she has common sense and insight and a rare sense of humor. And in spite of the most grueling misfortunes she preserves unabated a vigorous zest for life.

At the age of eight Swinnerton's health broke down. He was withdrawn from school and attended it thereafter only infrequently. He read anything and everything that came his way. At fourteen he became a clerk in a London office. The intervening six years had been years of illness and misery; actual starvation had not been an unfamiliar experience. The years that he spent as a clerk were infinitely profitable, although he was unaware of it. From his intimate familiarity with the ways of London business offices and the people who work in them were later to come

a matchless series of portraits. Within a few years Swinnerton had become engaged in the publishing business, from which he retired only a year ago to devote himself exclusively to writing.

Probably it was mere contact with the production of books which led Swinnerton to the experiment of writing them. He completed his first novel before his eighteenth birthday, and promptly destroyed it. He wrote two more, and destroyed those as well. His fourth novel was accepted for publication on his twenty-fourth birthday. He has since published twelve more. His first three published books had no success. But his fourth, "The Happy Family," and his book about George Gissing, appearing in the same year, challenged attention. Swinnerton began to be known as a novelist of promise and a critic of distinction. Two years later his book about Stevenson's work established Swinnerton's reputation as an exacting and fastidious critic of literature. And "Nocturne," published in 1917, brought him fame as a novelist.

It is not difficult to distinguish the qualities which have assured Swinnerton's success as a novelist. He is, in the first place, expert in the art of story telling. His books, whatever their other values, have in common the value of good narrative; they win and maintain the reader's interest in the events that they relate. Swinnerton is usually described as a realist, which presumably means that he deals with life as it reveals itself to our observation. But Swinnerton's realism implies no abandonment of art. His work is, in fact, somewhat remarkable for its artful arrangement of life into a pattern, for its design. In his novels the disorganization and inconsequence of life are reduced to a sequence of events inevitably proceeding to a conclusion.

Swinnerton's realism has less to do with the plots of his novels than with the character of his observation. He looks at life without preconception and reports it without prejudice. He is not disappointed—as the satirist and the sentimentalist are—by the fact that human nature is not something other than it actually is. He has written a number of books dealing rather frankly with human nature at its worst. In these he does not bury the obvious facts that good people may suffer and be miserable and bad people prosper and be happy. He is quite merciless in his analysis of human motives and human impulses and absolutely impartial in his portrayal of the conduct in which they get expressed. Books like "Coquette" and "The Elder Sister" are instances in point. Both are disagreeable books, and both are tragic. But both are likewise beautiful; they are beautiful because they represent human life with insight and honesty.

Swinnerton's humor seems more remote from his realism than it actually is. It ranges from a low comedy often reminiscent of Dickens, as in the characters of Alf and Pa in "Nocturne," to the more subtle forms of irony. He extracts humor from both character and situation. In the main we laugh with rather than at his characters. The humor is theirs, and is likely to have its origin in a sturdy, sound common sense, quick to detect fraud and make it ridiculous by exposure. It is the old people in Swinnerton's novels who are especially gifted with this kind of humor, which makes one fancy that Swinnerton considers it the fruit of experience and itself a kind of wisdom.

The irony in his novels proceeds entirely from situation, and consists in a perception of the discrepancy between trivial events and their often momentous consequences. In this there is a kind of cruelty and kind of bitterness; it does not please us to be reminded that human life is so arranged that our destinies may depend upon nothing more profound than mere accident. But

Continued on page eighteen

famous astronomer and man of letters, George E. Hale, of the Mount Wilson Observatory.

Its officers include such great names as that of A. A. Michelson, the physicist, of Chicago, one of the few Americans to win the Nobel prize; R. A. Millikan, whose name will be known to all posterity by the "ray" he discovered; Dr. John Merriam, the president of the Carnegie Institution; Dr. George K. Burgess, the director of the Bureau of Standards.

But the very quiet, modest man in the still room in that building I have spoken of beside the Potomac River—and he will be the first to deny my assertion—is to-day the man at the center of the web.

Dr. Kellogg is by temperament singularly the person to be sitting there. It is hard to say whether it is because he has tact or because he has versatility or because he has scientific attainments or because he has an inextinguishable desire to admire other men's achievements and to minimize his own or because he has a great sense of life itself and a great hope of human beings. On the whole, perhaps, the last is probably the best reason.

When he was a little boy in Kansas, where his father was Attorney General, he was all for natural history. He would work on his father's farm, with the understanding that he might have half his time to collect and to observe birds and flowers and all the other live things there were about.

William Allen White was his com-patriot and friend and they had the identical experience of getting fired out of high school. The disgraceful episode which booted young Kellogg from the midst of contemporary education is said to have been an unwillingness to compose and deliver an oration, the subject of which was assigned by the teacher.

As soon as he was through with the university he was running a newspaper along with White in that small town which White later so vividly described in his "In Our Town."

Yet the urge for scholarship would not leave him and his days of journalism were short. He was off to study biology again at Cornell and Leipzig and Paris and to be an instructor in Leland Stanford University and to be head of the department there, where he made two of his three great friendships. You may know a man by his friends.

The first of these was that genial interpreter of American character, William Allen White. The next was the great scholar-humanitarian, David Starr Jordan. The third was the engineer-executive, Herbert Hoover. Jordan was president, Hoover was a student, when Kellogg was instructor. The first was considerably older than he, the second was a very little younger. And all three friendships he retains until this day.

When the war was on Kellogg, like many another peace-fan, found his divine compassion for all mankind crystallized into a human passion for the Allies—and especially for Belgium. Hoover gave him the chance—but be sure he would have found it somehow—to be away from his genetics and his evolution and his laboratory, however well beloved, and into the thick of to-day's split-second of the "evolutionary day." He became director in Brussels of the relief work, and official historian.

It was then he wrote a book to which Theodore Roosevelt contributed the foreword: "One of the most graphic pictures of the German attitude," in which the biologist cries out, of the destroyed villages along the Meuse:

"They are just nameless scores of illustrations of the German conception of the struggle for existence as a contributory factor in the evolution of mankind."

And during those days there came that evolution in the biologist himself which joined him with the throngs of

those who "fought a war to end war": "And it was something more than this that turned our group of American neutrals in German-occupied Belgium and northern France into a shocked, then bitter, and finally blazing band of men, wishing to slay or be slain, if necessary, to prevent the repetition anywhere of the things they had seen done in these tortured lands."

He had traveled some distance since the day he had read his paper in London.

In his little room of slides and microscopes at Stanford he had known what pure science is. In this wider laboratory he had, perhaps, matured his understanding of that human nature which he had so long pursued through microscopes and tables of genetics. He was ready for the position he now holds.

In holding it, he pays the inevitable penalty to his versatility. There are no longer those happy hours of grappling with the ultimate mysteries with the single tool of his mind, hours which are the joys of the scientist.

Dr. Kellogg varies from type. With the scientific mind, as I have had it defined for me by the men who ought to know since they own it themselves, he combines a certain scope of outlook, an interest in the goals as well as the origins of things—which is rare in my rather long acquaintance among pure scientists.

Out at the Bureau of Standards, where men like Burgess and Brown sit

as a sort of president and chairman of the board over a magnificent organization, one finds the two types—the "pure scientist" and the "applied scientist" working in that joyous inter-relation which makes life seem to sing. This man puts a bit of lime and sand together with this chemical and that, and his fellow eventually proves that a plumbing stack three inches thick is just as good as a plumbing stack four inches thick—thereby saving millions of dollars for people who want to build small homes.

"Pure science," I think it was Brown of Standards remarked, "may be comparable to planting fruit trees; applied science is picking the fruit."

Our scientists may perform as altar boys to history—as Dr. Washington shows by chemical tests that the jades of Central America could not have been brought over by the Chinese. Or they serve art as Dr. Merriam and his workers have done, at the Smithsonian, in bringing to light the strange old-new beauties of the Mayas.

To lunch at the Cosmos Club is to have pointed out to you this person or that just returned from far places, now hurrying back to his laboratory and stopping only long enough to match an Arabian tale. The little laboratory rooms with their tubes and shelves only seem to be quiet. Really, they are hurried by the rush of great wings and the swift progress of human thought.

Physicians in their fight against cancer and tuberculosis and the rest; road

builders, house builders, the army, the navy, the aviators, the oil producers, every known industry and every known maker of everything that human beings need, are pouring in their requests, their inquiries for newer and better standards, newer and better materials and devices into the laboratories of Washington.

Here enters, too, the great new plan for a national foundation to be endowed with \$20,000,000 to be controlled by men who know what science is and what industry is, and to give to the young scientific worker that freedom of choice in work which is the breath of his nostrils.

I have occasionally seen a shadow cross the usually serene face of Dr. Vernon Kellogg. It is always when something reminds him of the laboratory he has left behind. From your standpoint and mine it would seem that to have a guiding hand in an organization like the Research Council, which reaches out into such great fields of human life and thought as these, would be enough to compensate him. Yet I really think he seemed a little prouder when he mentioned the fact that one of his students of the old Stanford days was now the imperial entomologist of Japan, than on any occasion when a friend would speak to him of his writings or of his work during the war or of his position to-day in Washington.

Such again is one of the curiosities of the mind of a scientist.



The American Academy of Science

Reproduced from a drawing by E. H. Suydam. Courtesy of the Southern Railway

Include →

Cut

Christmas and New Year's Greetings
from
Charlotte and Jean Kellogg (in Paris)
and Vernon Kellogg (in Washington)

1701 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Feb 17 1930

NEW YORK OFFICE
THE ENGINEERING FOUNDATION
29 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET

Dearest Jean:

Just back from splendid
fishing trip to the Florida Keys
and find your good letter — fine
about 85 for term in ornament
and "brilliant piece of composition"
Good Rabbit!

Got a cablegram from Muz
today as follows (from Budapest)

"Everything fine. Buda few days
longer so glad fishing
love Jean"

Also here are two grand letters,
which please return to me after you
have read them — Muz is certainly ~~quite~~
being treated fine — and getting what
she went for

With love and a kiss

Daddy

P.S. I got two sailfish — one over 50 lb
and one over sixty. I fought the
bigger one for half an hour before getting him in.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Established in 1916 by the National Academy of Sciences
under its Congressional Charter and organized with the cooperation of the
National Scientific and Technical Societies of the United States
Box 21st Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CABLE ADDRESS
NARECO
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Feb-21 1930

COSMOS CLUB
WASHINGTON, D.C.


Dearest Jean:

Your good letter
of the 18th is just here —
congratulations on composition
and portrait — and on temporary
let up on teeth!

Cablegram from May in Budapest
just here — as follows:

"Leave Twentieth, six p.m. for
Florence, Paris two days each,
address American Express. Reach
Brussels before first of March. Most
satisfactory trip. Indescribable kindness

I hope you and Jean will "bottle some"

I had grand fishing trip - 
~~great~~ great fight with 7 ft 8 in.
 cailfish - but glad Mrs Stone
 got bigger one - 2 in. bigger!

Don't cramp yourself trying
 to pay me back in a hurry -
 let the debt stand until you
 get, a windfall

Glad you are well - summer
 weather here - hope same with you

With much love

Daddy

Council pretty hard with Burgess and me knocked out - for Burgess will have to give up some of his attention to other things than the Bureau of Standards -

Ask Meriam about Burgess -

Boon and diverting
✓
This is about all I can write - but it is not so bad, is it?

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

Thursday - 14 Nov 1931

✓
Greetings
to Mary and
Johnson

Dearest C - Enclosed a perfectly priceless post-card just received from Jean.

I have been trying for days to write you a letter - am afraid to send you post cards about important things - especially the resignation -

Everytime I think of that my legs fold up under me - my breath goes and heart stops - I think of all it means to us - no salary, no office, no position, no secretaries, no anything -
And yet it just has to be - has to be

I am getting on here pretty well - there are not many patients - the dining room is not open yet - we have all our meals on trays in our rooms - some of the courts (among them Yava pai) are not being used yet - The weather is mixed - today is gorgeous - yesterday was cloudy - day before rainy

Does Burgess know about the resignation yet - It's going to hit the

premium due. Dec 11 on Equitable Life Insx

I will send the check to the Washington agent.

Bad wind today and threatened sand storms.

Birthday cake today!

Devotedly V.
Meyers send
birthday telegrams
Please thank
them - Jean
and
Douglas
also

Dec 2 Wed =

Dec 1931
Keson

Dearest C.

— Your letter of Saturday Nov 28 is here today - about the Thanksgiving dinner -

— ~~For~~ Merriam told you he had written to me - but it was just a friendly general letter - saying he was having Barrows over for dinner - and would have a full talk with him.

We must have a connection - if only an honorary one - with some reputable scientific organizations - Could there be an "Honorary Permanent Secretary" ? Then wherever I was in Washington I could make headquarters at the Council.

— If any emergency arises so that there is not enough money in our current account to meet expenses, you can go to Riggs Bank with key ~~key~~ to our safe deposit box (K 313) and get pass book for savings account and transfer some money from savings to current account

— I will send check (of about \$100) for

V's Tucson +
resignation letters
Dec. 1931.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
 NM = Night Message
 NL = Night Letter
 LCO = Deferred Cable
 NLT = Cable Night Letter
 WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C. ALWAYS OPEN

1931 DEC 3 PM 8 17

DA276 40 NL=TUCSON ARIZ 3

MRS VERNON KELLOGG=

ca 2305 BANCROFT PLACE WASHINGTON DC=

IMPROVING SLOWLY BUT REAL RECOVERY NOT ASSURED NECESSARY
 STAY HERE LONGER STOP SATURDAY SENT YOU RESIGNATION FOR
 DECEMBER THIRTY FIRST BUT LEAVE IT HANDS YOU MERRIAM BURGESS
 DUNN FLEXNER AMES WILBUR HOOVER TO DECIDE RESIGN NOW OR ANY
 ALTERNATIVE ARRANGEMENT=

VERNON KELLOGG.

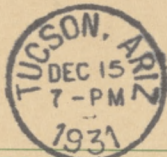
Dec 15 1931

Saw your and
Mac Dougals piece of
desert the other day —
It is rock desert, all right!

The weather here is not
too good — but it can
show Washington points —
~~but~~

Don't you think that I
can write a little better?

V.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mrs Vernon Kellogg

2305 Bancroft Place N.W.

Washington

D.C.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	CABLE LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1206-A

NO.	CASH OR CHG.
CHECK	
TIME FILED	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

December 8, 1931

DAY LETTER

Doctor Vernon Kellogg
Desert Sanatorium
Tucson, Arizona

At meeting Executive Board this morning, Doctor Campbell presiding, your letter November twenty-eighth was presented by Doctor Merriam, and resolutions prepared by Doctor Merriam and Mr. Dunn were adopted accepting resignation as of December thirty-first in order to relieve you of responsibility for office of Permanent Secretary, but continuing present salary until March thirty-first and salary thereafter for a year at four thousand per year as Secretary Emeritus to advise upon larger matters of policy as opportunity may afford. Most cordial expressions of appreciation by members of Board of all your services to Council and desire for continued association and earnest hopes for returning strength

Albert L. Barrows

Official business
Government rate
Chg. National Academy of Sciences

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this company as follows:

1. The company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, *unless specially valued*; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

2. In any event the company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount each message is deemed to be valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one percent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Domestic messages and incoming cable messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the company for transmission.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the ensuing business day.

Night Messages may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such night messages at destination, postage prepaid.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard night letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rates for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO DAY LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special Day Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Day Letters may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams.

B. This Day Letter is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely, and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The stand-

ard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rates for this special Night Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

Night Letters may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

FULL RATE CABLES

An expedited service throughout. Code language permitted.

DEFERRED HALF-RATE CABLES

Half-rate messages are subject to being deferred in favor of full rate messages for not exceeding 24 hours. Must be in language of country of origin or of destination, or in French. This class of service is in effect with most European countries and with various other countries throughout the world. Full particulars supplied on application at any Western Union Office.

CABLE NIGHT LETTERS

An overnight, low-rate service for plain language communications. The language of the country of destination may be employed, if the Night Letter service is in operation to that country. Subject to delivery at the convenience of the Company within 24 hours if telegraphic delivery is selected. Delivery by mail beyond London will be made if a full mailing address is given and the words "Post London" are written after the destination. Rates vary according to country of destination; minimum charge based on 20 or 25 words.

WEEK-END LETTERS

At still lower rates. Similar to Night Letters except that they are accepted up to midnight Saturday for delivery Monday morning, if telegraphic delivery is selected. Rates vary according to country of destination; minimum charge based on 20 or 25 words.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Established in 1916 by the National Academy of Sciences
under its Congressional Charter and organized with the cooperation of the
National Scientific and Technical Societies of the United States

2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 December 1931

My dear Dr. Kellogg:

Your letter of November 28 - of which Dr. Merriam told me last Saturday - comes to all of us with very great regret. We cannot but believe that for you it is certainly best to be relieved from the ~~exactions~~ exactions of administration in the Council, - and we perforce acquiesce on that account; but your relinquishment of these things leaves us with a great sense of vacancy. We look forward with much anticipated satisfaction, however, to your return to your ^{here} office ^{later} on in a new and free capacity in which you can give your attention to planning again certain of the larger aspects of the Council's work.

We are very glad to know that these first weeks of your stay at Tucson have so distinctly benefited you. I am confident that a continuation of the present regime will accomplish much more. I am very glad that you have undertaken this respite right now.

We had a good conservation meeting of the Committee on Grants in A&E today, Dr. Richman taking charge. Tomorrow morning I am slated to appear in your place to "welcome" the Highway Research Board to its Eleventh Annual Meeting. Dr. Campbell is spending a week or two days here becoming acquainted with the affairs of the Academy. Dr. Millikan is hereabouts - in her York yesterday. Mrs. Kellogg is very busy with "Gadgets" and Mrs. Wayland is able to give her some help. With my very warm regards, believe me Faithfully yours. Albert S. Barrows

D. W. W. Campbell, presiding

RESIGNATION OF MR. KELLOGG

Mr. Merriam presented for consideration the following letter of resignation from Mr. Kellogg, the Permanent Secretary:

"To the Chairman of the Executive Board:

"My health is such that I am not now capable of carrying out as I wish to, and as I have in the past, the heavy duties of my office. Therefore, in justice to the Council, and in order that its interests shall not suffer, I hereby tender my resignation as Permanent Secretary, this resignation to take effect December 31, 1931.

"In the meantime I expect to do anything which I can to assist in caring for the interests of the Council.

"It is with very poignant regret that I thus sever a relationship of twelve years. And as I do so I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to all those many colleagues, members of the Executive Board, central officers, chairmen and members of divisions, and of research fellowship boards, and administrative and technical committees, for their constant and inspiring cooperation in the effort to bring the Council to the useful and distinguished position in the scientific world which it now occupies.

(Signed) Vernon Kellogg

"November 28, 1931
The Desert Sanatorium
Tucson, Arizona".

In the consideration of this letter of resignation, Mr. Merriam offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resignation of Dr. Vernon Kellogg, Permanent Secretary, be, in accordance with the request of Dr. Kellogg, accepted as of date December 31, 1931, and that the National Research Council record an expression of its appreciation of the long and effective service of Dr. Kellogg in a special memorandum to be included in the minutes of this meeting;

And be it resolved further, That since the resignation of Dr. Vernon Kellogg will take effect within the month in which it is presented payments on the basis of his present salary be continued to Dr. Kellogg for a period of three months beyond the date on which the resignation becomes effective.

And be it resolved further, that, with a view to securing continuing counsel and advice on questions of policy involving future development of the Research Council, Dr. Vernon Kellogg be appointed Secretary Emeritus dating from the time at which his resignation as Permanent Secretary becomes effective with compensation at the rate of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum for the year beginning with the time at which regular salary payments on account of his appointment as Permanent Secretary are discontinued, this date being April 1, 1932.

After some discussion of these resolutions, it was

Moved: That the resolutions be so amended that the rate of compensation to be paid to Mr. Kellogg beginning April 1, 1932 shall be \$4,000 per annum.

Adopted unanimously

Moved: That the resolutions concerning the resignation of Mr. Vernon Kellogg as Permanent Secretary of the National Research Council be adopted as amended.

Adopted unanimously

Moved: That the Committee on Policies be requested to give full consideration to the future organization of the National Research Council and to present its recommendations to the Executive Board at its meeting on February 9, 1932; and that Mr. John C. Merriam be added to the membership of this Committee.

Adopted

Moved: That Mr. John C. Merriam be requested to continue to give attention to the higher administrative problems of the National Research Council during the absence of the general officers of the Council; and that the Executive Board expresses its grateful appreciation of the generous attention which Mr. Merriam has given to Council matters during the past few weeks.

Adopted

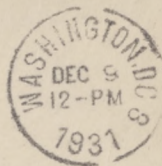
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
B & 21ST STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*From Banows
including extracts
from minutes of meeting
of Ex Board, Dec 8, accepting
my resignation
and Cattelli letter of
Dec 9*

Doctor Vernon Kellogg

Desert Sanatorium

Tucson, Arizona



NEW YORK OFFICE
THE ENGINEERING FOUNDATION
29 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET

CABLE ADDRESS
NARECO
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Established in 1916 by the National Academy of Sciences
under its Congressional Charter and organized with the cooperation of the
National Scientific and Technical Societies of the United States

2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

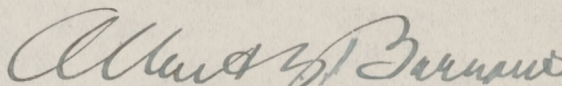
December 9, 1931

Mrs. Vernon Kellogg
2305 Bancroft Place
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Kellogg:-

I think you will wish to see the enclosed extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Board of yesterday, and also a copy of the press release which was prepared by Mr. Davis and amended by Doctor Merriam, and distributed to Washington and New York papers and national news agencies yesterday afternoon.

Very sincerely yours,



Albert L. Barrows
Assistant Secretary

B w

Issued by
National Research Council
2101 Constitution Ave.
Washington, D. C.

For release
Wednesday morning
December 9, 1931.

The election of Dr. Vernon Kellogg to a newly created post of Secretary Emeritus of the National Research Council was announced by the Executive Board of the National Research Council today following the resignation of Dr. Kellogg as Permanent Secretary, an office that he has held for the past twelve years from the time that the National Research Council began its activities on a peace-time basis. Dr. Kellogg's resignation as Permanent Secretary is effective December 31, 1931. The new position continues Doctor Kellogg's work and affiliation with the National Research Council in an advisory capacity, while he is relieved of administrative duties which his health does not permit him to carry on.

During the World War, Dr. Kellogg served as a leading staff member of Herbert Hoover's Commission for Relief in Belgium, the Food Administration and the American Relief Administration, and he was also chairman of the biology committee of the National Research Council when it was associated with the government during the war. For more than 25 years prior to the war Dr. Kellogg was professor of entomology at Stanford University. He is the author of numerous books on biology and other subjects. Under his administration, the National Research Council, which is a part of the National Academy of Sciences, with offices in a beautiful building opposite Lincoln Memorial in Washington, has served to coordinate and encourage research in various science fields, and the system of National Research Fellowships was inaugurated.

*Prepared by Mr. Watson Davis, and
approved by Dr. Merriam.*

Extract from Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Board,
December 8, 1931.

RESIGNATION OF MR. KELLOGG

Mr. Merriam presented for consideration the following letter of resignation from Mr. Kellogg, the Permanent Secretary:

"To the Chairman of the Executive Board:

"My health is such that I am not now capable of carrying out as I wish to, and as I have in the past, the heavy duties of my office. Therefore, in justice to the Council, and in order that its interests shall not suffer, I hereby tender my resignation as Permanent Secretary, this resignation to take effect December 31, 1931.

"In the meantime I expect to do anything which I can to assist in caring for the interests of the Council.

"It is with very poignant regret that I thus sever a relationship of twelve years. And as I do so I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to all those many colleagues, members of the Executive Board, central officers, chairmen and members of divisions, and of research fellowship boards, and administrative and technical committees, for their constant and inspiring cooperation in the effort to bring the Council to the useful and distinguished position in the scientific world which it now occupies.

(Signed) Vernon Kellogg

"November 28, 1931
The Desert Sanatorium
Tucson, Arizona".

In the consideration of this letter of resignation, Mr. Merriam offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resignation of Dr. Vernon Kellogg, Permanent Secretary, be, in accordance with the request of Dr. Kellogg, accepted as of date December 31, 1931, and that the National Research Council record an expression of its appreciation of the long and effective service of Dr. Kellogg in a special memorandum to be included in the minutes of this meeting;

And be it resolved further, That since the resignation of Dr. Vernon Kellogg will take effect within the month in which it is presented payments on the basis of his present salary be continued to Dr. Kellogg for a period of three months beyond the date on which the resignation becomes effective.

And be it resolved further, that, with a view to securing continuing counsel and advice on questions of policy involving future development of the Research Council, Dr. Vernon Kellogg be appointed Secretary Emeritus dating from the time at which his resignation as Permanent Secretary becomes effective with compensation at the rate of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum for the year beginning with the time at which regular salary payments on account of his appointment as Permanent Secretary are discontinued, this date being April 1, 1932.

After some discussion of these resolutions, it was

Moved: That the resolutions be so amended that the rate of compensation to be paid to Mr. Kellogg beginning April 1, 1932 shall be \$4,000 per annum.

Adopted unanimously

Moved: That the resolutions concerning the resignation of Mr. Vernon Kellogg as Permanent Secretary of the National Research Council be adopted as amended.

Adopted unanimously

Moved: That the Committee on Policies be requested to give full consideration to the future organization of the National Research Council and to present its recommendations to the Executive Board at its meeting on February 9, 1932; and that Mr. John C. Merriam be added to the membership of this Committee.

Adopted

Moved: That Mr. John C. Merriam be requested to continue to give attention to the higher administrative problems of the National Research Council during the absence of the general officers of the Council; and that the Executive Board expresses its grateful appreciation of the generous attention which Mr. Merriam has given to Council matters during the past few weeks.

Adopted

Sunday Dec 12

Dearest C.

I have been waiting for your first letter written after the Ex. Board meeting. It is just here. Of course I had Barrows' full (100 word) telegram but wanted your comments (I understood your not wiring!).

— As you say, we must not worry — anyway not now. There are lots of possibilities. We can meet the situation as it opens up.

— I wish they had continued the full salary until June 30 — the end of our fiscal year. I rather think they ought to have done this — but don't say so to anybody — I realize that they had to face the serious financial situation of the Council.

— I expect to stay here until Christmas — ^{indeed} and ~~until~~ ^{until} I sometime in January, or even February — depending upon the outcome of the treatment — this outcome cannot be told yet. Any way I shall come to Washington before going to Fred's ranch.

I had yesterday a letter from Jean, exuberantly happy — and one today from Regula — J. said that Godmother had given her \$50 for Xmas shopping fine.

I am so happy, beloved, about the Polish reception of Jadwiga — Hurroo! Hurroo!
I'll write again tomorrow or next day

P.S. I like the honorary or emeritus P. by arrangement
I'll explain in a later letter

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

RESOLUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

February 9, 1932

WHEREAS, Dr. Vernon Kellogg as Permanent Secretary of the National Research Council for the past twelve years has rendered the Council outstanding service by his marked ability, by his high ideals and comprehensive tact, and by his self sacrificing devotion to the Council's interests, not only in its earlier difficult days but also in its later days of successful establishment and great usefulness to the people and Government of the United States, and

WHEREAS, the desire to improve his health compels Dr. Kellogg to lay down the duties of Permanent Secretary, which have contributed so markedly to the Council's growth and prestige, and to assume the less arduous but no less devoted duties of Secretary Emeritus, and

WHEREAS, the Council desires on this occasion to record its deep recognition of the importance of Dr. Kellogg's work in the successful conduct and development of the Council, it is therefore unanimously

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board of the National Research Council does hereby formally express to Dr. Kellogg its high appreciation of the service he has rendered to the Council, and its deep gratitude for his many and varied labors on its behalf, and that this Resolution be incorporated in the minutes of the Executive Board and a copy of it be transmitted to Dr. Kellogg.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

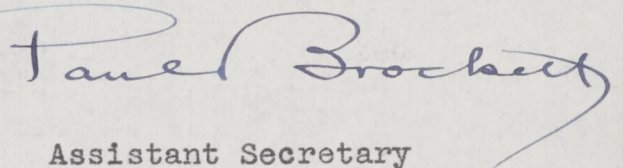
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
8 & 21st STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 23, 1932

Dear Doctor Kellogg:

President Campbell, acting for the Chairman of the National Research Council at the meeting of the Executive Board on December 8, 1931, appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Gano Dunn and Mr. R. A. Millikan to frame resolutions of appreciation of your services as Permanent Secretary. These resolutions have been prepared, and President Campbell has directed me to forward a copy to you, and a copy to Mrs. Kellogg. This I am doing. The resolutions will be presented to the meeting of the Executive Board on February 9.

Sincerely yours,


Assistant Secretary

Dr. Vernon Kellogg
The Desert Sanatorium
Tucson, Arizona



W 2162

National Academy - Research Council Building
2101 Constitution Ave., Washington D.C.

To Galpin

CRB Ed 7

THE DESERT SANATORIUM
TUCSON, ARIZONA

Feb 14

both

Because of ~~continuing~~ ^{my} ill health I feel
~~am~~ impelled ~~both~~ on behalf of the interests of the
& Com CRB Ed 7 and of my personal interests to resign
as member of the Committee.

~~Resignation~~

by this resignation

It is with great regret that I sever my
a connection
official connection with the Committee, which has
been a long and both proud and ~~the~~ pleasant one
and one which ^{there was} will ~~now~~ continue to ~~be connected~~
from now ~~on~~ on to ~~be exist~~ in unofficial
but ~~very~~ friendly ~~status~~

even deeply interested and friendly status

(over)

To Max Mason
Feb 14 Pres R.F.C.

Sanatorium

Because of ill health I feel constrained both by
~~the interests of~~ → to resign as member of the

Ex Com of the R.F. I am impelled to take this
action both for the sake of the interests of the Com and for
the sake of my personal interests

I have been both proud and happy in my official
association for so many years with the members of the Committee ~~and~~
~~and hope to make only regret that I have been~~
~~so able to contribute so little~~ → ~~hope that~~

~~I may be able~~

→ and only regret that I have
been able to contribute so little to the Committee's

work

make so slight a
contribution to the

(Explain about not resigning
pays expenses of attending Board from the R.F. Board - meets only
twice a year - Ex Com meets
every month and attends
to details and has
quorum difficulties
meetings - has no quorum
months)

COPY

February 15, 1932

Dear Galpin:

Because of ill health, I feel impelled on behalf both of the interests of the Executive Committee of the C.R.B. Educational Foundation and of my personal interests to resign as member of the Committee.

It is with great regret that by this resignation I sever my official connection with the Committee, a connection which has been a long and both proud and pleasant one, and one which I hope may continue to exist from now on in unofficial but ever deeply interested and friendly status.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Vernon Kellogg

Mr. Perrin Galpin, Secretary
C.R.B. Educational Foundation,
42 Broadway, New York City

COPY

February 15, 1932

Dear President Mason:

Because of ill health I feel constrained to resign as member of the Executive Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation. I am impelled to take this action both for the sake of the interests of the Committee and for the sake of my personal interests.

I have been proud and happy in my official association for so many years with the members of the Committee, and only regret that I have been able to make so slight a contribution to the Committee's work.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Vernon Kellogg

President Max Mason,
Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway, New York

Teachers
Insurance and Annuity Association
of America

No. IA519

Age 65 1/12

Monthly Annuity
\$ 25.00

Agrees to Pay to

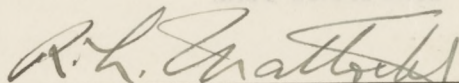
-----VERNON LYMAN KELLOGG-----, the Annuitant,
A MONTHLY LIFE ANNUITY OF -----TWENTY-FIVE----- DOLLARS,
as follows: The first payment of -----TWENTY-FIVE----- Dollars
shall be made on the ~~1st~~^{3rd} day of -----JANUARY, 1933-----, if the Annuitant be
then alive, and subsequent payments of a like amount shall be made on the first day of
every month thereafter during the lifetime of the Annuitant.

This policy is granted on the declaration that the Annuitant was born on the ~~1st~~-day
of ~~DECEMBER~~-----, in the year ~~1867~~-----; and in consideration of the payment to
the ASSOCIATION of TWENTY-EIGHT HUNDRED FORTY-NINE AND 18/100 Dollars.

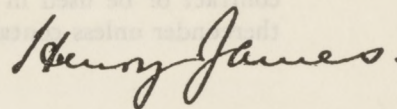
The conditions and provisions stated on the second page hereof are hereby made a part
of this contract.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the TEACHERS INSURANCE AND ANNUITY ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICA has caused this policy to be executed this -----3rd-----
day of ~~DECEMBER~~-----JANUARY, 1933-----, the date of issue of this policy.

Countersigned



Secretary
Actuary



Chairman of the Board

Life Annuity Policy

Single Premium

Non-Participating

General Provisions

Age. If the age of the Annuitant has been misstated, the amount payable hereunder shall be such as the consideration would have purchased at the correct age. Any overpayment or overpayments by the Association, with five per cent interest thereon, shall be charged against the payments to be made after adjustment.

Termination of the Annuity. The Annuity herein provided shall terminate with the last monthly payment preceding the death of the Annuitant, and there shall be no proportionate payment to the day of such death.

Proof of Survival. Evidence that the Annuitant is living on the date that each annuity payment is due shall be furnished to the Association, and no payment will be made until such evidence is received.

The Contract. This policy, and the application therefor, a copy of which is endorsed hereon or attached hereto, constitute the entire contract between the parties. All statements made by the applicant shall, in the absence of fraud, be deemed representations and not warranties, and no such statement shall avoid this contract or be used in defense of a claim thereunder unless contained in the written

application therefor and a copy of such application is endorsed hereon or attached hereto, when issued.

This policy shall be incontestable from its date of issue.

This policy is issued on the non-participating plan. It is not entitled to participate in the surplus of the Association.

No person except the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, or Actuary of the Association has the power to modify this contract, or to bind the Association by making any promise or by accepting any representation or information not contained in the application for this policy.

Reserve. The reserve for which funds are to be held upon this contract shall be computed upon the basis of the Combined Annuity Tables with four per cent interest.

Place of Contract. The consideration for this contract and all benefits herein provided are payable at the Home Office of the Association in the City of New York. This contract is made in and to be performed in the State of New York, and is to be governed as to its validity and effect by the laws there in force, with reference to which it is made. No person whosoever is authorized to represent or act for the Association in any manner outside of the State of New York.

(Copy)

Application for Life Annuity

TO

**TEACHERS INSURANCE AND ANNUITY ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA**

522 Fifth Avenue, New York

I hereby apply to the TEACHERS INSURANCE AND ANNUITY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA for an annuity upon my life, according to the terms and provisions of the Association's Life Annuity Policy.

As a consideration for the annuity, I make, both for myself and for any person who may have or claim an interest in the policy applied for, the following agreements and the declarations on the second and third pages of this application, which are to become a part of, and together with the policy constitute the entire contract.

AGREEMENTS

I hereby agree that in consideration of the Association binding itself to pay the annuity as provided in the policy all premiums paid become the property of the Association.

I further agree that all annuity payments are contingent upon my survival to the dates when such payments are due, and that the annuity shall cease with the last periodical payment preceding my death, and that there shall be no return of premiums or other benefit at death.

DECLARATIONS

Questions to be answered by the Applicant

1. What is your name? (Give name in full, please print)

Vernon Lyman Kellogg

2. What is your sex? Male

3. Where were you born? Emporia, Kansas.

4. When were you born? Year 1867 Month December Day 1

(Satisfactory evidence of age will be required; see instructions at foot of page.)

My statements of age in connection with applications for life insurance have
been accepted by Equitable Life of New York, Mutual Life of New York, New York Life

5. What is your Residence Address?

Street and No. City County State

2305 Bancroft Place Washington D. C.

6. What is your Post Office Address to which Communications should be sent?

2305 Bancroft Place Washington, D. C.

7. What is your Present Position?

Institution

Title

Date of First
Appointment

Duties

National Research Council

Retired Permanent

Secretary Emeritus 1894

First academic service
assistant, associate &
full professor
Stanford University.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO EVIDENCE OF AGE OF ANNUITANTS (*Question 4*)

It is of fundamental importance that the correct date of birth of the annuitant be established. It is understood that the evidence which can be furnished will vary in individual cases. The Association will consider each such case on its merits. If no evidence of the kind described is obtainable the Association should be consulted.

An official certificate, either of birth or of baptism, giving the date of birth, is the best form of evidence. The date of birth can also frequently be established by an extract from a family record of births, school record, certificate of matriculation or similar document, or from an application for life insurance accepted by a company of standing. Any copy of such document submitted as evidence should, of course, be certified as correct either by a notary public or by an administrative officer of the institution by which the applicant is employed.

8. What is to be the Amount of the Premium? \$

To be paid by the Carnegie Corporation

9. What is to be the Monthly Amount of Annuity? \$ 25.00

10. When is the first annuity payment to be made?

Answer: On the first day of January in the year 1933

Dated at (city) this day of 19

Full signature of applicant (Signed) Vernon Lyman Kellogg

State of California }
County of Monterey } ss.

Vernon Lyman Kellogg, being first duly sworn, according to law, on oath deposes and says: that he is of full legal age and is the person who, as Applicant, made and executed the foregoing Application for an Annuity; that he has read the foregoing questions propounded by the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, and the answers thereto, and that said answers are full, complete and true, and are made as a basis for the Annuity above applied for, and to induce said Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America to enter into a contract to pay such Annuity.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day January
of 1933.

(Signed) R. C. De Yoe L.S.
Signature of Notary Public.

To be sworn to and subscribed before a Notary Public; and his official seal to be affixed

ACTUARIAL DEPARTMENT

APPLICANT SHOULD NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE.

APPLICATION CHECKING TICKET

MEMORANDA

Form No.	Date of Birth	Monthly Amount
----------	---------------	----------------

No. **IA**

Date Received _____

POLICIES IN ASSOCIATION:

Age..... Sex.....

Single Premium Red.....

Date of Policy.....

Date	} At Payment First Annuity
Age.....	

	}	First
--	---	-------

Age.....) Annuity

At Payment
First
Annuity

Institution

Title	
-------	--

P. O. Address _____

Remarks

100

Life Annuity	

Proof of Age

Endorsement Form

Approved for Issue

POLICY DEPARTMENT

Index Card.....

Work by	Checked by

Examiner's Card.....

Addressograph.....

Policy.....

Application Copied.....

Copy of Application Attached.....

Endorsement Forms.....

Policy Register.....

Premium Account Card.....

Premium Receipt.....

Entered in Application Register.....

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small dark spot near the bottom center. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book.

Copy of application attached hereto when issued

ACTUARIAL DEPARTMENT

APPLICANT SHOULD NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE.
APPLICATION CHECKING TICKET

MEMORANDA

1159
Life Annuity Policy

Single Premium

Non-Participating

Number

IA519

TEACHERS
INSURANCE AND ANNUITY
ASSOCIATION
OF
AMERICA

On the Life of

VERNON LYMAN KELLOGG

Monthly Annuity Payment \$ 25.00. .

CABLE ADDRESS
MULIER BOSTON



THE RIVERSIDE PRESS
Cambridge, Massachusetts

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
2 PARK STREET · BOSTON

December 1, 1933

Dear Mrs. Kellogg:

I have your letter of November 27.

NUOVA went out of print in 1929 and the plates were at that time offered to Mr. Kellogg on the customary basis of one-half the cost of their production. As the offer was not accepted, they were melted the following year. That being the case, all the rights, of course, reverted automatically to the author, and he is quite at liberty to do anything with the book that he chooses.

Please believe me, with best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

Ferris Greenslet
Ferris Greenslet

Mrs. Vernon Kellogg
2305 Bancroft Place
Washington, D. C.

FG:N

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Established in 1916 by the National Academy of Sciences under its Congressional
Charter and organized with the cooperation of the National Scientific
and Technical Societies of the United States

May 6, 1937

Mrs. Vernon Kellogg
2305 Bancroft Place, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Kellogg:

May I refer to your inquiry when I was at the house earlier this week to say that we find that both the American Association of Economic Entomologists and the Entomological Society of America are to meet at Indianapolis with the American Association for the Advancement of Science between the dates December 27 and January 1 next.

I seem to have been in error in regard to the offices which Doctor Kellogg held in these societies. The only one of which we find record is that he was vice-president of the Entomological Society of America in 1910 and also vice-president of Section F, of the A.A.A.S. in 1915.

We are enclosing a couple of photostat copies of one of Doctor Kellogg's representative signatures (taken from his correspondence in 1924). These photostats are not very clear and we shall try to make a stronger print of them or find a better signature for photographing and shall then send you additional copies.

Sincerely yours,

Albert L. Barrows

Albert L. Barrows
Executive Secretary

ALB:P

Vernon Kellogg



